

The Massillon Independent

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO THURSDAY MAY 28, 1896.

XXXV-NO. 11

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of State for New York and Pennsylvania, and Secretary of the Office second floor over Euclid's Jewelry store, South Erie street, Massillon, Ohio, will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio. Jas. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

PHYSICIANS.

D. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Physician. Office No. 35 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable Semi-Portable and Tractor Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corn. & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufacturers Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON, Established in 1892 and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce, Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store, C. East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

B **C** **E**

Now's the buying time—and if you carefully consider your own self-interest, this store's going to sell you your new dress materials first, because of choice new styles to pick from—and then because the prices are enough less than you're usually asked for such goods, to make that part especially interesting to your pocketbook—a d we'll gladly submit you samples, with prices, as evidence.

FINE CORDED NOVELTY STRIPED GINGHAMS. 20c. ones—28 inches wide, 10c. Special values, choice New Wash Goods, at 8c., 10c., 12c. to 25c.

FRENCH ORGANIES. 20c., 25c., 30c. and 35c.—the most exquisite styles and colorings ever produced in these elegant summer fabrics.

STRIPED GRASS LINENS. 30 inches wide—20c.—with groups of cords in colors of an inch apart, of blue, violet, rose, pink, black, etc., on natural colored linen grounds.

PLAIN GRASS LINENS. 15c. to 40c. Striped and figured, 25c. to \$1.25.

NEW IMPORTED DIMITIES. 20c. and 25c.

FINE PLAIN LINENS.

In the Natural color—20c. and 25c.—steamed and thoroughly shrunk.

IMPORTED WHITE CORDED MADRAS GINGHAMS. 25c. and 30c.

SILK GINGHAMS. 100 styles at 25c.—others at 4c. and 35c., and hosts of other novelty important values in Novelty Dress Goods and Silks that it will be to your advantage to find out about.

BOGGS & BUHL,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

IF YOUR EYES

Pain, smart or water, it is their pleading for help.

Spectacles.

No matter if somebody does try to dissuade you, yours is the pain and danger. We do not charge you anything for examining the eyes.

Optics is our Specialty.

And we guarantee you a correct fit at moderate prices. You will find us permanently located at No. 1 W. Main St., Massillon.

C. C. MILLER,
Only exclusive Optician in the city. Over Crone's New Dry Goods Store.

First-Class Steamboat Service Between Detroit and Cleveland, and Cleveland, Put-in-Bay and Toledo.

D. & C. Floating Palaces are now running between Detroit and Cleveland, and on May 1 commenced to run daily between Cleveland, Put-in-Bay and Toledo. If you are traveling between the above points take advantage of a water trip and save money.

Spend your vacation on the Great Lakes. Send for illustrated pamphlet. Address A. A. Schantz, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich.

Thousands have tested the great building up power of Hood's Sarsaparilla and have found renewed strength, vigor and vitality in its use.

CAPSIZED A FERRYBOAT

A Cyclone's Death Freak at Cairo, Ills.

THOSE WHO PERISHED NUMBER 13.

Victims Were Penned Up In the Cabin to Keep Out of the Rain—Men at the Pilot Wheel Blown Into the River. Others Had Narrow Escapes.

CAIRO, Ills., May 27.—A hurricane and cyclone has struck this city.

The Opera house and Union depot were unroofed, numbers of trees destroyed and signs blown down, but no houses were destroyed nor lives lost in the city. The ferryboat Katherine was capsized at the mouth of the Ohio, drowning all on board but the captain, engineer and clerk.

The storm came up very suddenly from the northwest. The ferryboat had just started from Cairo and was still in the Ohio river and near the Illinois shore. The rain was very heavy and most of the people were all in the cabin, with the doors shut. There was no warning, the boat turned over when the squall first struck her.

The captain and the clerk were both at the wheel and were blown out of the pilothouse into the water and the boat turned over on them. They happened to be so far away that as she came over they caught the guard and pulled out from beneath her. Of those in the cabin only Dr. Orr and Joseph Curry got out and they were badly hurt.

The following were drowned: Chas. Gilohoff, Cairo; Daniel Hayes, Cairo; a colored woman, Cairo; Ward Rittenhouse, Cairo; Mr. and Miss Stanley, Wickliffe, Ky.; Richard Thurman, a printer, Cairo; Mrs. William Shannon and baby, Bird's Point; Mrs. Mary Jones, Jackson, Tenn.; Lewis Hall, colored, Cairo; Asbury Alexander, colored, Wickliffe, Ky.; George Davis, colored, Cairo; Miss Orr, Bird's Point.

At Bird's Point, Mo., opposite this city, a church and ten other buildings were moved from their foundations, trees blown across tracks and the running of trains interfered with.

27 PROBABLY PERISHED.

Later Reports Increase the Horror at North McGregor, Iowa.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 27.—Passengers from North McGregor report the bodies of seven town people have been recovered; also those of six canvasmen attached to Kirkhart & Ryan's circus. The canvasmen had entered a boxcar, preparatory to accompanying their show to Winona, and they were caught in the car when the cloudburst came. The names cannot be had yet. The most conservative estimates place the loss of life at North McGregor at 27.

Conductor W. J. Durbin, who runs a passenger train between Milwaukee and McGregor, says that soon after the water from Bloody run began to rise the cries for help from the terrorized and helpless people, living upon the lowlands were heartrending, but that little could be done by those on bluffs nearby, as all were compelled to flee for their lives from the high grounds. On one boxcar, as it floated by, Mr. Durbin saw two men, supposed to be tramps, who were calling in piteous tones to be rescued. They could be seen jumping from one car to another, as they proceeded together toward the Mississippi. The houses of two families, one numbering six persons and the other five, floated by and the screams of the women, wails of the children and cries of the men were heard above the din and roar, but all who heard and saw the awful sight were powerless to rescue them. The names of the dead and missing are not obtainable at present, owing to the great confusion and lack of communication.

THE DEAD IN MICHIGAN.

An Appalling List From the Different Towns Reported.

DETROIT, May 27.—The total number of deaths resulting from the cyclone in Michigan reaches 38, with reports from some remote districts yet to come, besides which several of the injured cannot recover. The following is the death list in the vicinity:

At Addison: Thomas Bishop.

At Oakwood: Edward Fifield, Mrs. M. B. Wolverton, Mrs. William Davison and young son, Charles Fifield's 7-year-old daughter, Edward Howe's 3-year-old child.

At Groveland and West Brandon: Henry Quick and family of four, William Mitchell's family of three, Mrs. Kitchen, Abraham Kitchen, her brother-in-law, Mrs. Clarke.

Near Ortonville:

W. J. Mitchell, wife and two children, Daniel Thompson and son, Abram Quick, wife and two children, Mrs. Henry Quick, John Wilkins, John Porritt, Mrs. Joseph Porritt, John Milkey, T. E. Gleason, Mrs. T. D. Eaton, Abe Kitchell, Mrs. William Kitchen, Edwin Fifield, two children of Mrs. Howe.

At Oakwood: Mrs. Susan Stewart, Mrs. E. A. Wolverton, Mrs. William Davison and daughter Ida, Ed Fifield, child of Alfred Fifield, Ed Howe is fatally injured.

At Thomas: Charles Hicks and son.

At North Oxford: Mrs. Oscar Slaten, Thomas Bishop, a farm laborer, name unknown, Joseph Smiley and son.

Scores of people are more or less injured.

The windstorm that swept over Bay City developed into a cyclone in Merritt township, just before it reached Tuscola county. The cyclone struck the earth four miles east of Munger's station killing Iona Edwards and seriously injuring several others.

A number were injured at Mt. Clemens and much damage was done.

Baptist's Celebrations Over.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 27.—The Baptist anniversaries have come to a close. On the last day the Rev. C. A.

Woody of Portland, Or., addressed the assembly on "Fifty Years' Work on the Pacific Coast," which abounded in interesting facts and figures. The Rev. H. C. Woods of Colorado spoke on "Chapel Building In the West" and the Rev. Keir Tupper of Pennsylvania gave an address on "Some Triumphs of the Gospel in North America."

PROHIBS IN SESSION.

The National Convention Convened This Morning.

A HOT FIGHT FROM THE START.

Broad Gauge and Narrow Gauge Elements Clash Over the Temporary Chairmanship—Stevens, Narrow Gauge, Had a Majority In the Committee.

PITTSBURG, May 27.—His majesty, the Emperor Nicolas Alexandrovitch, autocrat of all the Russias, and her majesty, Empress Alexandra Feodorovna, have been solemnly crowned in the Cathedral of the Assumption with the utmost ceremony and in accordance with all the religious forms and ancient rites.

The ceremonies commenced with a salute of 21 cannon shots. The line of march from the Kremlin to the church was lined deep with soldiers.

At the moment the imperial cortège appeared on leaving the palace the bells in all the churches of Moscow were rung, and the troops, in parade order, presented arms and rendered all military honors to the imperial party. Their majesties were received at the cathedral

 
CAZAR AND CZARINA CROWNED.
Elaborate Ceremonies Marked the Notable Event in Moscow.

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with great pomp and were crowned with elaborate ceremonies. They then returned to the palace.

In addition to United States Minister Breckinridge, the United States was represented at the coronation ceremony by General A. McD. McCook, Admiral Selfridge and others.

The czar issued a proclamation remitting many arrears of taxes, reducing taxes, remitting and reducing fines, freeing prisoners and shortening others' terms, shortening sentences of exiles and life prisoners, etc.

OUR SUPREME COURT PRAISED.

An English Paper Says It Is One of the Greatest.

LONDON, May 27.—Commenting on the finding of the United States supreme court that the Norwegian steamer Horsa, in conveying men and munitions of war from the United States to Cuba, had committed a breach of the neutrality laws, The Globe says:

"The supreme court of the United States has given another proof that it is one of the greatest judicial bodies in the world and has done great service in the cause of peace."

Alonzo Walling On Trial.

NEWPORT, Ky., May 27.—Alonzo M. Walling is on trial here for the Pearl Bryan murder. The prisoner maintained a good presence in the courtroom. The prosecution expresses confidence that it can present strong new evidence in the case. The attendance of spectators and attorneys was very large. A jury is being selected.

Fifty Persons Drowned.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 27.—A crowded electric car, returning from the scene of a sham battle, has fallen through the Point Ellice bridge into the water, 55 feet below. Fifty persons were drowned.

MORE TAX ON BEER.

Proposed In the Senate to Amend Filled Cheese Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Tariff and finance each came in for a share of consideration in the senate. Senator Sherman succeeded in having the filled cheese bill taken up, whereupon Senator Dubois (Rep., Ida.) offered an amendment adding 7c cents per barrel to the tax on beer. The senator said his amendment was intended to test the sincerity of senators who had expressed the patriotic desire to aid the treasury by raising more revenue.

Mr. Sherman opposed the amendment as a skillful means to defeat the cheese bill. His motion to table the Dubois amendment was defeated—yeas, 25; nays, 30. On the question of adopting the amendment the debate became general. Senators Mills and Gray supporting and Nelson, Aldrich and Vilas opposing it. The bill and pending beer amendment were displaced by the bond bill, which was advocated by Mr. Pritchard (Rep., N. C.) and opposed by

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The opposition to the measure came almost entirely from eastern and New England states. An analysis of the vote shows that

THE HABITS OF CONGRESSMEN.

Men of Well Trained Bodies and Clear Intellects.

HON. JOE CANNON ON THE WHEEL.

The Active Habits of Speaker Reed—Members Who Are Sluggish—The Rough and Tough Senator Tillman—The Temperate and Diligently Conscientious.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The personal peculiarities of congressmen furnish a perennial source of Washington gossip, and as their habits really have a great deal to do with their usefulness, and much more with their length of service, they thus become matter of national concern. The differences are really startling. They range over the whole field, from hard and steady drinking to total abstinence, from actual gluttony to asceticism, from untiring activity to phenomenal and apparently incurable laziness, and, most of all, in the athletic line from habits that keep a man toned up like a gladiator to chronic inactivity. And just now it may interest young collegians to know that in the long run, and not so very long either, the athletes always win as against the inactives. If it were good manners to do so, I could name a dozen tolerably prominent men in this congress whose political careers are soon to close unless they radically change their habits, and I can and will name several whose success is due as much to their well-trained bodies as their clear intellect.

Mr. Cannon's Activity.

There is Joe Cannon, for instance, whose eye is as roguishly bright and his cheek as rosy as when, some 40 years ago, he outdid most of his fellow school sports. He is the only one northern congressman I personally know who can sit a spirited horse as firmly as any rancher or farm boy, and when he took to the bicycle he mastered it with a rapidity which was the envy of amateurs. On almost any fine morning he may be seen taking his spin be-

carriage, and then only with his own family. The observer with an acute artistic sense might say he carries a little too much flesh for perfect symmetry, yet his glowing health, his stalwart frame and springy step make him a wholesome sight.

But the most reliable old walker in the business and the man whose habits in every respect are as regular as the best Connecticut clock is Judge Daniels of the Buffalo district. He is 70 years old, wears no overcoat summer or winter, never enters any sort of vehicle unless driven by stress of weather, and, regardless of distance, foots it twice a day between home and the capitol. They do say that when he boarded out at Rockville, Md., he walked in and rode back, but that is probably a jocular exaggeration. Now there could not well be a greater political contrast than that between Judge Daniels and Hon. W. Jasper Talbert, the alleged unreconstructed fire eater from South Carolina, and yet their physical habits are almost the same.

There is something laughable in the unlikeness between the actual Talbert and the popular opinion of him as the old time southerner, with all the habits of old planter days. He never tastes liquor, never goes to a horse race or banquet or any social function, never rides if the weather permits walking, and is singularly temperate in eating. He told me once that during his entire service he had never been out of bed as late as midnight unless compelled by public business, and I have been told by those who know him well that he never turns away a beggar or a tramp without at least a nickel. He is always in his place in the house, and I believe has missed fewer roll calls than any other member. In short, he is in personal morals and habits as well as in politics a regular John C. Calhoun.

Another southerner of extremely temperate and abstemious habits is Judge Terry of the Little Rock district, but health makes this a necessity, as it does not to Mr. Talbert, who is a regular stalwart. Judge Terry is a great walker and a hard worker, but he very rarely smiles and never laughs. Some people are mean enough to say that Mr. Boutelle is out of health this year, as they can not otherwise account for his frequent irritability and chronic habit of getting on the opposition side of everything,

CHARLES H. HOPPER.

A Young Comedian Who Has Slowly Worked His Way to the Top.

By reason of the fact that the owners of the dramatization of Townsend's "Chimney Fadden" sketches got it into their heads that Charles H. Hopper's personality and style were best adapted to the assumption of the title role, that fortunate young man obtained the opportunity to appear as the central figure in an important New York production, and as he came fully up to expectations he is now regarded as the foremost exponent of the Bowery boy on the American stage.

Hopper was born in 1863 in New York city. When he was 17 years of age, his parents, who are wealthy, sent him to Yale. The young man's tastes led him more in the direction of the stage, how-

ever, than toward the attainment of a degree, and he therefore quit the university in order to take a minor position in the company of that excellent old school actor, James O'Neill. He continued in the drama until his twenty-sixth year, when he decided to join the ranks of comic opera performers. During his experience in the legitimate he retained his fondness for music and cultivated his voice. His engagement with the Mario Tempest Opera company in "The Fencing Master," in the original production at the old Casino, brought him into prominent and favorable notice. He created the part of the Duke of Milan. He afterward played George Lagarde in "The Talisman." His last appearance in comic opera was in Sydney Rosenthal's "The Tailor of Syria." The following season he appeared in the musical comedy "Africa," in which he won distinction. The following season he carried out a long-cherished purpose of starring, having secured a vehicle for his talents in the Irish play, "The Vale of Avoca." He continued in this play until the production of "Chimney Fadden." The first production of the now celebrated play which has the bright and brave Bowery boy for its hero occurred on Christmas night, 1895, and it is not surprising that the popular actor now regards it as the most desirable Christmas present he ever received.

During his stage career of 16 years there was a lapse of two years, when Mr. Hopper felt encouraged to go into the horse business. He became a half owner in the celebrated trotting sire Bell Boy, by Electroneer, out of Beautiful Bells. If Bell Boy had lived, Mr. Hopper would probably never have returned to the stage, but the horse was burned to death at Versailles, Ky., in 1890. It cost the young actor and his partner, J. H. Clarke, a small fortune, for they had paid \$51,000 for the horse at an auction sale.

A Significant Warning.

The collapse of the season of summer vaudeville at the gorgeous Metropolitan Opera House, New York, will probably prevent any similar attempt being made in the same establishment for the future. Somehow or other the public seemed to resent smoking and drinking in the building, which, although so new, has been made venerable by the most magnificent operatic performances of modern times. After the first night, when the house was crowded to the doors with invited guests, the attendance at the concerts was pitifully small. Even the harpooneer did not prosper, and the "Carmon" ballet and the incandescent bicycle ride, attractive though they were, were witnessed listlessly. The truth is, New Yorkers during summer time want open air amusements or none at all. The theater managers are realizing this.

Serious Accident to an Actress.

Hattie Richardson, a member of the Wilbur Opera company, was severely bitten by a St. Bernard dog on the stage of the Griswold Opera House, Troy, N. Y., where the company was playing. A rehearsal was going on at the time, and Miss Richardson, who had been petting the dog, put her face down beside the animal and yelled in its ear. The dog turned suddenly and buried his teeth in her cheek. Several of the male members of the company sprang to the assistance of the injured woman and probably saved her life. Physicians were summoned and Miss Richardson was removed to her hotel. Her face is badly lacerated, and she may be disfigured for life.

A Joke on Manager Brady.

W. A. Brady, the only American actor manager, was discoursing in New York over his long drawn out litigation with Augustin Daly over the railroad scene in "After Dark."

"I looked at all those seven judges listening to the appeal the other day, and I'm sure they'll decide in my favor," declared Brady.

"Look here, Brady," interposed Manager E. G. Gilmore at this moment, "if those judges saw the railroad scene as you gave it on my stage last week, they'd send both you and Daly to jail for life!"

"I guess that's right," acknowledged Corbett's manager, and irrigation followed.

A Would Be Actor's Device.

A young man applied to Manager George Lederer of the New York Casino for a part in the cast of the new travesty "In Gay New York."

Lederer put him through his paces, and then remarked: "You have a good stage presence and a fair voice, but I'm afraid you won't suit, all the same. You lack magnetism."

"Oh, well, in that case you had better engage me at once!" responded the would be actor airily. "I'll buy an electric belt."

Della Fox's Plan.

The question of Della Fox's next season's manager is disposed of finally. Steve King, who first appeared in theatricals as treasurer of the De Wolf Hopper Opera company, and later on assumed the direction of the starring tour of Tim Murphy, has secured Miss Fox for next season, and also has the rights for "The Little Trower" and "Fleur-de-lis." The Pacific coast tour will be carried out as contemplated.

Czarina a Swimmer.

Swimming is an exercise in which the young czarina of Russia delights. She has caused to be built at the winter palace a swimming bath of white marble, 1,400 feet square and 6 feet deep.

J. H. BEADLE.

Let The Whole World Know The Good Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Does



Change of Schedule.

A change in the schedule of passenger trains on the Pennsylvania Lines went into effect May 17. Under the new schedule the time of trains at Massillon is as follows: Depart for the West at 9:22 a. m., 10:38 a. m., 5:40 p. m., 9:40 p. m.; depart for the East at 2:18 a. m., 7:55 a. m., 1:03 p. m., 1:46 p. m., and 9:05 p. m.

Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment will cure Blind Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the secretions, always in action at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment is prepared for Piles and Itching of the private parts. Every box is warranted. By druggists, by mail or receipt of price, 50 cents and \$1.00. WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO., Props., Cleveland, Ohio. For sale by F. E. Seaman.

PILES

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Your Stomach Distresses You

after eating a hearty meal, and the result is a chronic case of Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, or a bilious attack.

RIPANS TABULES

Promote Digestion, Regulate the Liver and Bowels, Purify the Blood, and are a Positive Cure for Constipation, Sick Headache, Bitterness, and all diseased condition of the Liver and Stomach. They act gently yet promptly, and Perfect digestion follows their use.

Ripans Tabules are an Entire Medicine Chest, and should be kept for use in every family.

Price, 50 Cents a box. At Druggists, or by mail, RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., New York.

\$2.50 CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO.

DAILY LINE BETWEEN Cleveland and Toledo.

Via "C. & B. LINE" Steamers "City of Buffalo" (new) "State of Ohio" and "State of New York." DAILY TIME TAB.—SUNDAY INCLUDED.

Lv. Cleveland, 7:30 P. M. Lv. Buffalo, 7:30 P. M. At Cleveland, 7:30 A. M. CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

Take the "C. & B. Line's" steamer and enjoy a refreshing night's rest when enroute to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, New York, Boston, Albany, 1,000 Islands, or any Eastern or Canadian port.

Cheap Excursions Weekly to Niagara Falls. Send 4 cents postage four tourist pamphlet W. F. HERMAN, T. F. NEWMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agt. Gen'l Manager CLEVELAND, O.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. To individuals on the First Tuesday, and to parties of seven or more on the Third Tuesday of each month, to nearly all points in the South; and on special days Excursion Tickets are sold at a little more than One Fare for the round trip.

For full information write to

JACKSON SMITH, Div. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O. C. P. ATMORE, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.

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Write for County Map of the South to either of the above named gentlemen, or to P. S. JONES, Pass. Agent, in charge of Immigration, Birmingham, Ala.

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Massillon, O.

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ELY'S CREAM BALM

Cleasnes the Nasal Passages. Alleviates Inflammation. Heals Ulcers. Soothes the Mouth. Relieves the Mouth from Colds. Restores the Sense of Taste and Smell.

IT WILL CURE COLD IN HEAD

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail.

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Hammocks,

Every Style Hammock Made.

Over 50 Different Styles to Select From.

Hammocks Plain,

with Pillows,

Stretchers,

Vallance,

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Persian Stripe.

Red, Blue, Yellow, White.

Extra Strong Hammocks,

Extra Large Hammocks,

Hammocks for the Baby

White Cable Cord Hammocks, Washable.

Extra Stretches, Ropes and Hooks.

Siderri Porch Curtains, Better Than Awnings and Cheaper, at

BAHNEY'S

20 East Main Street, Massillon, O.

SAW HIS OWN HEART.

UNPRECEDENTED EXPERIENCE OF A CHICAGO POLICEMAN.

One of the Bluecoats Injured by the Haymarket Bomb Saw in a Mirror the Healing of His Own Heart—Saved by a Delicate Surgical Operation.

It must be an uncanny sensation to look within your breast and actually see the pulsation of your own heart. Yet this has been the experience of Charles W. Whitney, one of the men in blue who was injured in the Chicago Haymarket riot. His chest was torn away by the explosion of a bomb, and as he lay in the hospital bed he saw, with the aid of a hand mirror, his own throbbing heart. What is still more marvelous, he recovered and is today doing a man's work and commands \$100 a year more than an ablebodied police-man traveling a beat.

May 4, 1886, was a bloody night in Chicago history. One hundred and seventy stout men marched from the Desplaines Street station. They had been corralled there for several days anticipating a crisis, and at 10:30 o'clock the order to "fall in line" was given. The country thrilled with the horror that followed. The efforts to disperse the mob and the throwing of bomb that burst between Lieutenants Stanton and Bowler's companies left over 60 officers lying in a heap on Haymarket square. One man died within an hour, and two others were hopelessly crippled by having their legs blown off. Other men were cruelly maimed, 14 of whom are now dead.

But of all the men Whitney stood the smallest possible chance of life. His breast was horribly mutilated, and bits of exploded bomb were imbedded perilously near the vital organs. He was taken to the hospital, and after the necessary probing the wound was sewed up.

Just before taking the stitches Dr. J. B. Murphy inquired:

"My brave boy, do you want to see what no man ever saw before?"

"Yes. What is it?" asked the officer feebly.

"Your own heart."

He handed his patient a mirror, and Whitney saw the greatest miracle ever given to human eyes. He now affirms that the heart is not a movable organ, for it neither leaps up into the throat nor descends into the boots. In fact, it does not indulge in any of the aerobatic feats generally ascribed to it by imaginative writers. But he frankly acknowledges that he is incapable of expressing his sensation as he watched the oscillation of his heart.

Within a month he was able to return home and was supposed to be on the road to recovery. Later he suffered a relapse, and, after weeks of unparalleled suffering, Dr. Murphy decided to resort to the most extreme operation known to scientific surgery. In the history of surgical procedure in this country it was the third time it had ever been undertaken, the former cases having proved fatal. A careful examination indicated that a piece of the bomb casing penetrated the breastbone, passing about midway between the second and third ribs, and was located about one-eighth of an inch from the pericardium. Like a magnet coqueting with a piece of metal, every thrill of the heart brought the piece of shell nearer until the piercing of the organ was inevitable.

The operation was set for Friday, Nov. 6, 1886. Relatives and friends of the injured man protested, and, this coming to his ears, he said:

"I am going to make a test case of this and see if there is anything wrong with Friday."

The eventful morning came. The old wound was completely healed, but the flesh was laid open and Dr. Murphy proceeded to bore a hole through the officer's breastbone, very much as a skillful carpenter uses an auger on a hard wood stick. The instrument used was a trephine suitable for making a hole five-eighths of an inch in diameter.

The delicate operation was a marvelous success, for at the foot of this tiny tunnel lay the piece of bomb, which was easily plucked out with a pair of tweezers. It was cone shaped and composed of almost equal parts of copper, zinc and lead, and was cozily encased in the outer fatty coating of the heart.

It was over a year before it healed,

and during that time he wore a rubber drainage tube. But it was several years before he was able to do any manual labor. Meanwhile he watched the anarchists' trial, kept in touch with his comrades at the station and was detailed for light service. Then for three years he drove a patrol wagon and afterward served as a messenger on the force. For a couple of years he was officer at the Goodrich school, and two years ago he was appointed at the Carter Harrison public bath, where his star awoke unruly bathers, large and small. He draws a regular salary for his service, and as long as he lives he will have a pension. The laws provide for this.

Whitney is a handsome man, with large gray eyes and brown mustache. Suffering has given his face the characteristics of a scholar rather than a man of muscle. His conversation with physicians have given him a scientific knowledge of anatomy, which is perhaps not so remarkable considering he is the only man in the world who has seen his own heart. —Chicago Cor. Philadelphia Times.

He Had Been Treated.

Old Lady (compassionately)—Poor fellow! I suppose your blindness is incurable. Have you ever been treated?

Blind Man (sighing)—Yes, mom, but not often. Tain't many as likes to be seen goin' into a public house with a blind beggar.—London Tit-Bits.

A Terrible Threat.

Register (to witness at a marriage who are talking very loud)—Ladies and gentlemen, if you won't be quiet, I shall marry the lot of you!—Leschalle.

DUCKS DROWN AN EAGLE.

Alleged Exploit Attributed to Crow Ducks on the Potomac.

If a writer for The American Field is to be believed, the crow duck is a most extraordinary bird on the Potomac river, cutting up such capers as to make even a naturalist gasp.

"Four years ago," he writes, "while shooting ducks with Mr. Waller, I noticed a flock of 3,000 or 4,000 crow ducks. After half an hour I noticed an eagle going toward the flock. When he arrived at the proper distance, he made a dart, but the ducks, as if by magic, went under water like a flash and sent up a volume as if a big mine had been exploded. This was done time and time again, and finally the volume of water thrown up was so great that the eagle was nearly drowned. An old ducker once told me that he once witnessed the same scene and that the eagle was drowned. This is a sight seldom seen, which may occur but once in a ducking life of 50 years."

This crow duck is also known as the American coot, mud hen, blue peter and Fulica americana by various hunters and alongshore people. Up north these ducks may be seen in creeks and marshy, red grown rivers, but south in Florida they resort in enormous numbers to the lakes where bonnets or yellow lilies abound, associating there with lesser scaup ducks. They are shy birds, being much persecuted usually, but in localities where shooting is prohibited, near the Titusville (Fla.) railroad pier, for instance, they are as tame as sparrows, understanding that they are safe.

The nearest anybody ever came to the drowning eagle story was Frank M. Chapman in his "Birds of Eastern North America," when he says: "When alarmed, they patter over the water, using their feet as much as their wings. The sound produced is a characteristic one."

He does not say whether the water flies or not, but one could imagine that a crow duck just as it turned up to dive could give its scalloped webbed feet a kick up behind, like a vicious mule, and so saturating the eagle that it would be drowned. Eagles often catch living fish out of the water, and, of course, get more or less wet in doing so, but perhaps the Potomac river eagles are of a different species than those known to bird books.

ORIGIN OF ICEBERGS.

A New South Wales Scientist Advances a Theory of Their Formation.

In a paper read before the Royal Society of New South Wales Mr. H. C. Russell dealt with the origin and release of icebergs. As is known, the number of icebergs met with between the cape of Good Hope and Australia differs greatly, being much more numerous in some years than in others. There has, for example, within the past few years been a very large accession of enormous icebergs, and it has been suggested as an explanation of this that unusually heavy falls of snow may account for it by accelerating the action of the ice.

Mr. Russell, however, assures us that the circumstances forbid the acceptance of this view, because the motion of the glacier depends mainly on the declivity down which it is descending, and that does not alter. The piling up of snow could not in one year cause such a marked increase in the rate of flow as would be necessary to account for the enormous increase in the number of icebergs which appear from time to time. It is obvious that there must be a force sufficient to break off the icebergs which are slowly forming on the shore and to do it at irregular periods separated by many years, and in Mr. Russell's opinion the true cause is found in the violence of the antarctic continent.

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DANDY TRICKSTERS.

"GRAFTERS" WHO MAKE THEIR LIVING AT DICE THROWING.

Many of Them Are Great Swells, Wear Fine Clothes, Live Like Rich Men and Want to Be Gentlemen—An Ex-Detective Expiates Their Little Game.

Leaning against the bar in one of the fashionable cafes up town the other night was a man who until recently was one of the brightest detectives in the police department. He had covered himself with glory on more than one occasion under the administration of Superintendent Thomas F. Byers, but when the shake up in the department came and he was old to go he did so without the least feeling of regret.

He did not look like a detective as he stood idly puffing at his cigar. He appeared like a man of the world who had just left a theater or dinner party. Not until he was greeted by a Press reporter did he arouse from a reverie he seemed to be in.

"In every city on the face of the earth," said the ex-cop, "that has any pretensions to being cosmopolitan there is to be found a certain class of men who live by their wits, and in living by their wits they do it in a manner that does not place them within the reach of the law, although their methods are far from being honorable. They are a nasty, vicious class of men, beside whom a highway robber or a petty sneak thief is the embodiment of all that is good and decent. Right here in New York that peculiar class of men flourish as they do in no other city in the world, and they go on unheeded from one year's end to another. Most of them are imbued with a desire to become rich and be gentlemen. That may strike you as being peculiar, but it is nevertheless a fact. These men are known to the police as grafters, and they give a good deal more trouble to the authorities than ten times as many hardened criminals."

"See that well dressed, nice looking fellow who is sitting over there in an attitude of studied carelessness, eying the elderly man standing at the cigar lighter? That fellow is a grafter. He dresses like, looks like, and talks and acts like a gentleman, and yet it seems to me not more than ten years ago that he was a \$5 clerk in a real estate office. His people are very poor and never were able to provide him with any of the luxuries in which he indulges himself nowadays. Yet he can now go into a fashionable restaurant and order a splendid meal from a bill of fare that is printed in French. He is not well up in literature and avoids the subject very cleverly if it is introduced. Still he is a hard student, devotes himself to a few selected books for several hours a day and in other ways tries to improve his mind and his manners."

"But how does he get his money?"

"He shames dice. He is one of the cleverest dice shakers in this country. In fact, I don't believe he has an equal. The plan he is going to follow now is this: provided he succeeds in making the acquaintance of the elderly man. They will enter upon a general conversation, in which he holds his own. They have several drinks. Drinking becomes monotonous, and they drift out in the street together. Does he tell the old man that he is a stranger in New York? Not at all. He says he has been here all his life. He had an engagement to meet some friends at the hotel, but they disappointed him. He comes to another fashionable cafe and asks the old man to have a drink. He drinks whisky, but the drinks are usually small. Perhaps he gets too many he will lose one on the floor. As they go from one place to another the places will deteriorate, and finally, the old man having had a sufficient number of drinks to make him woozy, the last place will be one in which Mr. Graftor has a dice box planted."

"What do you mean by planted?"

"By that I mean that the barkeeper is a friend of the grafter and keeps behind the bar special dice and a special dice box to be used on special occasions. This is one of the special occasions. Perhaps I should explain to you in order to manipulate a dice box, or rather the dice, the inside of the box must be perfectly smooth. That is because the grafter holds one or more of the dice in his fingers and places it in the box in such a way that it will slide out of the box right side up when the proper time comes."

"Some of the dice shakers have celluloid boxes planted, and this, with a square set of dice, makes the sliding process an easy matter. But celluloid is likely to excite suspicion, so the leather boxes are most commonly in use among dice shakers who are clever at their business. A man who is clever at his business can shake out four aces in poker dice as easily as he can eat his dinner. Not only that, but he defies detection in the doing of it. He would be caught by one of his own class, of course, but the ordinary man would have no reason for suspecting that everything was not right."

"The dice box having been produced, they shake for drinks, and finally it is proposed that they shake for money. Perhaps the old man will not want to bet. If he doesn't and can't be persuaded to, well and good. The grafter has been affable and courteous all the time and continues so. Before they part company, however, it is a pretty sure thing that the grafter has borrowed of the old fellow about what he had spent for drinks, promising of course to pay it when he does."

"The chances are about even that the old man will bet something, and if he does he loses it, of course, in which case he is jolted enough to make him take the thing good naturedly."

"The dice shakers are a mean fellow. If the old fellow went broke and the amount of the loan asked was reasonable, the shark would give it to him." —New York Press.

The Cockney View.

While the tower of Babel was being built a bricklayer on the top scaffold hawled out to a laborer below to bring up some bricks. While the laborer gazed upward, open mouthed, a large lump of mortar fell from the bricklayer's trowel and lodged in his mouth. We are told that the guttural sounds he made in ejecting the mortar formed the basis of the German language. —London Globe.

Blood Medicine.

"The duke's marriage to the American was a bitter pill for his family to swallow." —London Tit-Bits.

"That is the way with medicine for impoverished blood." —Detroit Tribune.

AFTER THE WAR.

A Story of the Sufferings of a Prominent Pennsylvania Attorney. From Pittsburg Post.

Instanced by the hundreds can be found all over the country of men who went into the war of the rebellion strong and healthy and came out physically wrecked. The discomforts and exposures of those four awful years left with them a legacy of disease that is bringing them one by one to their graves. And yet some are finding relief, even at this late date. One of the most interesting cases of this sort is that of John P. Donon, a prominent pension claim attorney of Burgettstown, Pa. Mr. Donon suffered tortures from troubles resulting from disordered kidneys and has been cured by that never-failing remedy, Doan's Kidney Pills. His story is an exceptionally interesting one.

"When I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills a few months ago," he said, "I had not eaten bread or any other starchy food, or fats of any kind, for nearly two years. For a long while I had been treated for disorders of the stomach and had taken quite a variety of strong tonics, pectorals and other similar medicines without any appreciable results. To begin with, I am a total physical wreck, having, while serving with Sherman in his Georgia campaign, contracted pneumonia, which resulted in the entire consolidation of my right lung, curvature of the spine, and heart disease, for which I have been drawing a pension for more than 30 years. These organic diseases are, of course, incurable, but I have been convinced recently that my gastric trouble was due alone to kidney disorder. My father was a medical practitioner here for 50 years, and I have read quite a good deal on the subject of medicine, and so was able to diagnose my case."

"At the time I began to use Doan's Kidney Pills my urine was scant, highly colored and strong smelling; I was pale, tongue heavily coated, flesh soft and flabby, had a poor appetite, and rested poorly at night. My weight was 116 pounds. After using Doan's Kidney Pills for two months, I can cheerfully testify to their remarkable worth. My weight has increased 10 pounds, flesh is much firmer, urine normal, color good and appetite excellent. I can now eat my favorite pork and beans without the slightest distress. I sleep like a child and am in every way as well as it will ever be possible for me to get. I recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to my friends and comrades on all occasions."

You can get Doan's Kidney Pills at

your druggist's at 50 cents a box, or

they will be sent postpaid on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co., sole agents, Buffalo, N. Y.

Suggestions for those in Search of Health

Get rid of the bondage of habit.

The use of condiments in your food

such as pepper, spices, too much salt,

do not nourish but create an abnor-

mal appetite.

In many diseases it is not good to

partake of too much animal food.

If you are ill it is better to lay

aside the use of pork, tea and coffee.

Do not eat or drink when over

heated or angry.

Eat slowly. It is not well to drink

while eating.

If you wish to increase your fat

and flesh drink freely of water.

Do not neglect bathing, and rub

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY, INDEPENDENT BUILDING, 50 North Erie St., Massillon, O.

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Farmer's Telephone No. 60.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1898

The local gentleman is possessed of a keen sense of humor who suggests that after all the public has possibly gotten the true inwardness of the call of Quay on McKinley mixed up. He argued that it is possible that Quay, instead of coming to McKinley with offers of support, really approached him to solicit McKinley's support for himself. According to this funny person's view, Quay is very anxious to be President, and is convinced that McKinley cannot be nominated. He has studiously refrained from saying unkind things about the Major in order to be his political legatee.

Senator Brice has reason to believe that the President will not only veto the river and harbor bill, but that the message accompanying the veto will be a strong arraignment of Congress for its extravagance at a time when the receipts of the government are falling so far short of the expenditures. The senator thinks that the veto message will be sent to Congress about Friday. The President is consumed with a desire to keep expenses down, but does not appear to mind the impaired revenues. While issuing messages, why does he not ask for the passage of the Dingley bill, now "dead as Caesar?"

One Ikirk, late congressman, has written a letter to assert that Democratic success can be had the coming fall by pledging the party to issue \$40 per capita of silver and maintain that standard, coining not more than \$4,500,000 a month till the per capita circulation shall have been reached. The able East Liverpool statesman makes a valuable suggestion but does not go far enough. The party should also be pledged to throw in a house and lot, and guarantee to each man, woman and child a vacation of two weeks at the sea shore. While hounding the people, it might as well be done thoroughly if at all.

In New York, Colonel Waring, the efficient head of the street cleaning department, has found a new use for the small boy. In some way he has gotten the children in the schools to take an interest in the cleaning of the streets, and thus the exuberant energy of youth is put to real account. And this suggests the idea that the same sort of a scheme might be applied here. Suppose that one thousand Massillon school boys were organized into city improvement clubs. What a force they could become in freeing the streets from stones, encouraging the growth of sidewalk lawns, discouraging the cutting off of corners where the grass is now worn down, and otherwise helping to promote the general welfare. Such an army could do more than the entire street and alley force, and on entering manhood would be prepared to discharge the duties of citizenship with keener appreciation of them.

Senator Teller is organizing his forces for a fight in the St. Louis convention and a bolt if necessary. It is believed that in the event of a sound-money platform being adopted he will be accompanied in his exit by the delegations of California, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Washington, Wyoming and probably Kansas. California has 9 electoral votes, Colorado 4, Idaho 3, Kansas 10, Nevada 3 New Mexico 0, Washington 4, and Wyoming 3—a total of 36 votes. If Mr. Teller's strength is kept down to 36 he will cut an unimportant figure in the proceedings, but if he succeeds in securing from 75 to 100 votes, his action may have considerable influence in the subsequent work of the convention. The framing of the platform always precedes the making of the ticket, hence, should the Colorado senator and his followers retire, taking with them a large number of votes generally accredited to McKinley, many interesting combinations might be developed. But they will not retire. These silver men are first of all Republicans. They will fight hard for their beliefs, but they will not bolt.

MR. LYNCH'S DEMOCRACY.
Mr. Wm. A. Lynch, having been selected by John F. Weiss's central committee to select the fifteen persons, whose names are to be printed on the Democratic primary election ticket, under a gold standard heading, has made statement. Mr. Lynch is against the de facto organization and is training with the revolutionists who want a mass convention. Mr. Lynch says:

"I deny the authority of Mr. Weiss or any one else to classify my Democracy. I will refrain from presenting any names to Mr. Weiss or any of his committee. I regard it a piece of impudence on his part to expect me to do so. I will not participate in his primary election, but will attend the mass convention of the Democracy of Stark county on June 6. I am opposed to this attempt to divide the party by forcing a vote on the money question, and whoever expects me to do anything of the kind would better hunt some one else to drive the wedge. It is the duty of every Democrat to submit

to the wisdom of the national convention on this and every other question." This reminds us of ex-Congressman "Bill" Hill's remark the other day, that he could stand on any kind of a platform Democracy could make. Brother Lynch will swallow anything. It is not the duty of a Democrat to have any opinions. He must "submit to the wisdom of the national convention." Possibly Mr. Lynch has been misquoted.

WHAT WE HAVE DONE FOR SILVER.

The New York World contains some useful facts to consider while the silver question is being discussed and they are worth reprinting: "Silver demonetized itself in 1873. It was left out of the coinage act of that year because the silver in a dollar was worth more than a dollar. Nobody wanted to waste money by coining at 16 to 1 silver which was worth 1 for every 15 92 as mere metal.

"By 1878 silver had so increased in production and so fallen in price that it would have required a ratio of 17 94 to 1 to make good money of it. The 'friends of silver' called upon the government to restore the value of the metal by passing the Bland-Allison act, and Congress did so. The government for twelve years bought and coined \$24,000,000 worth of it each year. But so far from restoring its value the result was that at the end of the twelve years the ratio between silver and gold was 19 76 to 1.

"Then came the demand for larger purchases. The Sherman law was passed requiring the government to buy 54,000,000 ounces of silver each year and put it into circulation in the form of full legal tender notes. This the silver leaders declared would at once put silver back to its old ratio with gold by absorbing the whole American product. But it had precisely the opposite effect. By 1894 the value of silver had so far declined that its ratio to gold was 32 56 to 1, and the distrust of our finances which these concessions to silver had aroused caused a disastrous panic, the export of \$200,000,000 of gold, the enormous return of American securities and a distressing paralysis of business from which we have not yet recovered.

"The country is asked to make another and still madder experiment. It is asked to throw its mints open to the free and unlimited coinage of all the silver in the world at 16 to 1 when it is worth about 1 to 30, with a prospect of still further decline.

"This demand is made upon the plea that the country should do something for silver." Yet it has already done more for silver than any other country ever did and more than it could afford to do.

It has put \$600,000,000 of silver into circulation. It has choked the vaults of the treasury with bullion for which it has neither a use nor a market and which it could not sell today for nearly what it paid for it. It has issued in payment for this metal a great and embarrassing volume of treasury notes which it has constantly stood ready to redeem in gold on demand. In order to do this it has issued some hundreds of millions of bonds on which it may pay interest.

"All this has been done for silver, with panic and prostrated industry for results. The only effect, so far as silver is concerned, has been to reduce its value by one-half."

THIRSTY FOR KNOWLEDGE.

Squire Sibila Eagerly Seeks for Political Information.

Notwithstanding the fact that H. B. Sibila finds a ready market for any and all his wares, he today makes the following offer: "I will give 100 of the best cigars known to the most fastidious smoker to the person who will call at my office within a week with the names of ten saloonkeepers who are members of the Democratic county central committee. Some well posted person remarked through the columns of THE INDEPENDENT, several days ago, that he knew of fifty such members. My offer is open to this man, and if he does not happen to be a smoker we may perhaps compensate in some other manner. I make this proposition because I am desirous of learning a little more about our committee. I am personally acquainted with but eighty-six members of that body, and among these, to my knowledge, there are only three saloonkeepers, so there must be some whom I do not know."

WILL AVOID MASSILLON.

The Ohio Telephone Company Rejects a Limited Franchise.

Lawyer James, the representative of the Ohio Telephone and Telegraph Company, remarked this morning that the ordinance passed by the council last night could not be considered for a moment by his company. He further stated that steps would be taken at once to extend the long distance line around the city. "I was disappointed to some extent at not securing a desirable franchise," said he, "but I am glad the council took prompt action in doing what they did. As it is our progress will not be materially delayed. I think the council made a mistake for there were many business men in your city who desired the presence of our system. I can say this much that Massillon is the only city along the line which has refused us an unrestricted franchise. Last night we secured right of way through Parkersburg."

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon May 27, 1898:

LADIES.

Mrs. Anna Schibley, (2).

Burgett, Joseph Gates, John

Crisler, William Kil, Lewis A.

Dealy, J. W. McArthur, D. W.

Elias, Clark G. Peters, Charles

Walt, George

10 R. S. P. C. O.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FR. R. SHEPHERD, P. M.

Advertised Letters.

Mr. R. D. De Young, Middletown, Ia.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

W. B. Humberger is about to erect a handsome new home in East Main street.

Major McKinley will briefly address the pupils of the Canton high school, on Friday, Memorial Day.

Ex-Mail Carrier Thomas Keehan, who is not now a resident, will receive \$43.82 pay for overtime from the postoffice department.

Special Correspondent Rice, of the Chicago Tribune, who has been sent to Ohio to procure McKinley news, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. M. Reed, Tuesday. Mr. Rice is distantly related to Mrs. Reed.

Mrs. Bailey, wife of the Rev. N. P. Bailey, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church in this city, is visiting at the residence of Joseph K. Russell, where she will be pleased to see her friends. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey now reside at Sabina, O.

Beginning Monday, failure of liquor dealers to pay the extra state tax, which is now, all told, \$350, operates as a lien against the property to the extent of the balance. It is too early to determine whether the number of local dealers will be decreased by the tax or not.

The church and the law and order people of East Liverpool, have the past month brought strong pressure to bear on the city council to pass an early closing ordinance, providing for the closing of saloons at 9 instead of 11 o'clock, as at present. Tuesday evening the measure was defeated.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ess left at 9:30 o'clock Tuesday evening, on their weddng trip East. They were accompanied to the station by the Military band, of which organization Mr. Ess is director, and a large party of friends, and boarded their train amid showers of farewells, good wishes and rice.

The little son of W. S. Thompson, a W. & L. E. employee, who resides at No. 111 West Tremont street, while playing with a small cylinder whistle by accident swallowed it. After considerable suffering it passed into the stomach. Dr. F. G. Jones advised a conservative treatment and the result will be awaited with anxiety.

John Dunn, son of James R. Dunn, accidentally fired a ball from a small rifle into his foot, Saturday evening. He had been shooting rats and entered the library to converse with his father when the weapon was discharged. The ball entered the foot at the instep and, striking the bone, glanced. A probe was inserted but the ball could not be located.

Miss Emmaine Landon, of Louisville, charged with selling liquor without a license, was brought to Massillon Tuesday afternoon by Deputy United States Marshal Kreley, and given a hearing before United States Commissioner Folger. She pleaded not guilty and gave bond in the sum of \$300 for her appearance before the United States court at Columbus.

The new board of equalization met for the first time Monday morning and organized with George Willison as president, Henry Gribble vice president, and L. A. Koons secretary. The other members are S. B. Rigdon, Fred Erie and A. H. Boerigen. The new members of the board were sworn by L. A. Koons, notary public. Deputy Auditor Josiah Clutz was present at the meeting.

Judge McCarty has taken occasion to state that one adjudication of a cause in his court would suffice. He said that as long as he was judge he would not establish the dangerous precedent of reopening cases where they have been properly adjusted and quieted. He said that by the old code this could have been done, but the privilege had been stricken out and the present code would be adhered to.

The death of Mrs. Eva Seifert occurred at her late residence two miles east of the city Tuesday afternoon, after an illness of six months. Mrs. Seifert was a daughter of the late John Boerner. She was born in Massillon in 1843; was married in 1865 to Melchior Seifert, now deceased, from which marriage there were ten children born to them, of which nine survive her, five sons and four daughters. Funeral services will be held at St. Mary's German Catholic church, Thursday, May 28, at 10:30 a. m.

The general synod of the Reformed church in the United States will meet in its next triennial sessions in Dayton, O., beginning Wednesday, May 27. There will be about 300 delegates, representing fifty-five classes and eight district synods. This denomination has about 1,000 ministers and 230,000 communicant members. The last general synod was very careful to plan the work for three years, and there has been a steady growth. More benevolent monies were raised than ever before in one triennium, and this general synod will prepare advanced steps. It will be in session about one week. Tuscarawas Classis, embracing the central part of northern Ohio, sends three ministerial delegates, of whom the Rev. Wm. H. Shultz, of this city, is one. The Woman's Missionary Society of the general synod also meets at the same time, and Mrs. S. O. Egger is on the programme for a paper on "Our Prescribed Business Methods."

The Leader, of Lexington, Ky., mentions some interesting details concerning the marriage of Miss Mary Burton Berryman to Mr. David Barnes Day, of Canton, on June 4. It says that quite a number of invitations have been issued to the church, but only a few friends outside of the relatives will be at the reception, which follows the ceremony. The maid of honor will be Miss Sylvia Strong, of New York city, an attractive and vivacious cousin of the bride, while the best man will be the bridegroom's brother, Mr. Robert H. Day, of Massillon, O. There will be five bridesmaids, Misses Margaret Thornton, Anne Woolfolk, Virginia Lisle, Sarah Bullock and Daysie Winston. The ushers will be Messrs. Ralph S. Ambler, of Canton, O.; Arvine C. Wales, of Massillon, O.; Gray Falconer, Jos. Woolfolk and D. C. Bormann, of Lexington. Mr. and Mrs. Day will leave at 11 o'clock the same evening for their wedding journey. They will take quite an extensive tour through Canada, and at the end of their travels will go to housekeeping in Canton, where a lovely home is being prepared for their reception. Many elegant wedding presents have already been received from Eastern friends.

STORM AT DOYLESTOWN

Some Later Echoes of the Tuesday Storm.

NEWS OF THE NEARBY TOWNS.

A Weekly Letter from Newman—Note and Comment About Matters Personal and Political—Robert Watchorn's Latest Work—Mt. Eaton News.

DOYLESTOWN, May 27.—A terrific storm passed over this locality Tuesday morning. The private stable of J. V. Hartel was struck by lightning and totally consumed. Mr. Hartel succeeded in releasing his horse and cow, but nearly everything else contained in the building was destroyed.

DAMAGE TO WHEAT.

WOOSTER, May 25.—The Republican says: "A drive from Wooster to Burton on Sunday demonstrated that the damage to wheat by the fly has not been exaggerated by farmers. Of the hundreds of acres along the road, it is safe to say that there will not be one-fourth of a yield and from many fields there will not even be a return of the seed. Here and there are some fields in which there has, as yet, been no damage, but as the pest has never attacked the grain in such countless numbers as this year, it will be a wonder if a single field escapes. A farmer who had been doing some figuring on the crop said that he estimated that wheat would not average five bushels to the acre. Many acres will be plowed under this week."

NORTH LAWRENCE AND URBAN HILL.

NORTH LAWRENCE, May 26.—Walter Miller was in town Monday, looking after some improvements in the Minglewood mine. The Wadsworth team crossed bats with the Minglewoods, Saturday, and played in the tune of 16 to 5 in favor of the Minglewoods. The Rev. Mr. Kinney, of Canal Fulton, will deliver the address on Decoration Day at the chapel. The Rev. Mr. Wyandt preached an appropriate and interesting memorial sermon on Sunday last. Fred Farmer, checkweighman at the Dalton mine, and Miss Edith Seavers were wedded in Canton last Thursday, the Rev. Mr. Williamson, of the U. B. church, of that city, officiating. The happy couple are spending their honeymoon with friends in Warren. O. The best wishes for a happy and useful life attend the promising young couple. Mr. and Mrs. N. K. Bowman attended the commencement exercises of the Marshallville school, last Saturday evening. Miss Florence Stoolmiller now rides a new wheel, she being one of but a few ladies in this community who adopted this mode of locomotion. W. E. Weygandt has been chosen to deliver the oration at Blachleyville on the 30th inst. The annual temperance picnic of Baughman and Lawrence townships will be held on the 13th of June in the grove of Frank Hershey. Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Mock made a flying visit to Orrville, Saturday afternoon. Fred Herbst was hit on the leg by a lump of coal flying from a shot in the mine. He is not able to use the leg at all. The bone is not broken. The C. E. Society will hold an ice cream festival on the church ground on Decoration eve for the benefit of the new parsonage. Let there be a large turnout.

MT. EATON HAPPENINGS.

MT. EATON, May 26.—The Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Smith attended the Christian Endeavor convention in Wooster Friday afternoon. Dr. and Mrs. F. M. Marshall, the Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. Numbers, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Lucas, Mrs. J. W. Nimmons and Mr. and Mrs. S. Schlaflly and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wampier attended a birthday party at Apple Creek, Tuesday, given in honor of Mrs. J. B. West. Jacob Maag is in Wooster today. Cards are out announcing the marriage of Mr. S. E. Villard, of Apple Creek, to Miss Isa Beeler, on Thursday, May 28, at 3 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. A. Sanvain, of Dalton, visited in town Sunday. Miss Mary Maag, of Mansfield, arrived home today and is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Jacob Maag. Thomas Thompson and wife and Mrs. J. W. Nimmons and Mrs. R. A. Lucas were in Wooster Thursday.

MISS KRIST'S SUICIDE.

ALLIANCE, May 26.—Miss Maria Krist, a highly esteemed woman, who lived with her brother George, near Rootstown, committed suicide last night by cutting her throat with a razor. Yesterday afternoon she complained of a severe pain in her head, but when she retired last evening was in good spirits and bade her brother good night. This morning when he went to her room to call her, he was horrified to find her in a pool of blood near the bed with a razor grasped tightly in her right hand.

JAY FRIEND'S MISFORTUNE.

WEST BROOKFIELD, May 26.—Jay Friend, foreman at the Massillon Stone and Fire Brick Company's works, is suffering with a broken ankle, the result of an accident which occurred last week.

THREE CROOKS ARRESTED.

ORRVILLE, O., May 26.—Detective Dunn, of Akron, arrested three men at the Hurd House today after quite an exciting time. As the men were in their rooms at the hotel Mr. Dunn with the assistance of several officers here arrested all of them. Last night near Akron a man was way laid and robbed of all his money, which was about \$100, and a gold watch and some other things. Detective Dunn was employed to locate the perpetrators and he traced the men to this place on the 11 p. m. train and he finally located them. They will be taken to Akron at once and have their trial.

A NEW SUPERINTENDENT.

NAVARRA, May 25.—The board of education met in special session Saturday evening and elected the following

teachers: E. E. Sluss, of Osnaburg, superintendent; J. A. Maurer, of Mavern, grammar school; Varine Pfouts, of Wilmot, secondary; Nora Garver, of Navarre, primary.

The Epworth League celebrated its first anniversary with appropriate exercises Sunday evening.

The annual memorial sermon was preached to the G. A. R. and their friends by the Rev. F. Muller, in St. Clement's church Sunday afternoon.

MRS. SHILLING'S DEATH.

WEST BROOKFIELD, May 25.—Mrs. Mary Shilling, wife of Charles Shilling, died Sunday morning about 9 o'clock.

The funeral services will be held in St. Barbara's church, Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

A memorial sermon was preached in the M. E. church Sunday morning by the Rev. Mr. Garland, from the text: "I have fought a good fight." There was a good attendance of G. A. R. men including a delegation from Massillon.

DECORATION DAY AT WEST BROOKFIELD.

WEST BROOKFIELD, May 25.—The programme for May 30 is as follows: Assemble at M. E. church at 8:30 a. m. flag song by school children; song by choir, "Freedom's Banner;" prayer by the Rev. N. E. Moffitt; song by choir, "Let the Hills and Valleys Resound;" oration by the Rev. H. R. Gwinther; song, "When the Angel Calls the Roll;" after which we will form in line and march to the cemetery headed by the drum corps and followed by ex-soldiers and citizens on foot and in carriages. Arriving at the cemetery we will proceed to decorate the graves of our late comrades, after which the choir will sing "The Decoration Ode" benediction by the Rev. N. E. Moffitt. President of the day, Dr. J. F. Gardner; marshal of the day, H. M. Minnick. Members of the G. A. R. will assemble at 8 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of decorating the grave of Comrade George Sonnhalter in the Catholic cemetery, and of Comrade George Kreiling in the Lutheran cemetery. By order of committee, H. M. Minnick, secretary.

A RUNAWAY—BASEBALL.

NORTH LAWRENCE, May 25.—Luke Anderson and Matthew Kirk were enjoying a Sunday evening drive when the horse became frightened and ran away. Both were thrown from the carriage and more or less injured.

The Wadsworth base ball club was defeated by the local club, Saturday, by a score of 17 to 6. Britton pitched for the Lawrence boys. This is the second game of the series that has been won by the home team, the first being at Wadsworth on Thursday by a score of 6 to 5.

SUNDAY AT MT. EATON.

MT. EATON, May 25.—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Danner, G. E. Cook, C. C. Cook and wife, E. O. Miller, wife and family, C. W. Keplinger and wife, of Canton; V. S. Russel, wife and daughter, Mrs. McLain, M. E. Bissell and Miss Newton, of Massillon, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Russell, of Alliance, were guests at the Lucas Hotel over Sunday.

M'DONALDSVILLE.

M'DONALDSVILLE, May 27.—Annie Brancher, Belle Weary, of Akron; Warren Brancher, Peter Upinger and wife, of Greensburg, and Mr. Miller and wife and her sister, Miss Surbey, spent Sunday in town. Daniel Keck is building a new house at the north end of town. Elizabeth Hane's house will soon be completed. S. C. Schreiner has built a new summer house. S. S. Konkle, Peter Frank, at New Berlin station, have their buildings near completion. Saturday, May 23rd, the Jackson township Sunday school held their convention at the hall. Some addresses were made for the progress of the association. Sunday evening the Rev. Mr. Elder delivered an able sermon to the people of this place in the school house, to a large and attentive audience. Saturday evening John Fashbaugh and wife, with a number of their Millport friends, attended a dance near Akron, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Neigh's. Jackson Council No. 72, of this place, will join Tippecanoe Council No. 313, of Greensburg, on Saturday in memorial exercises at the latter place. New Berlin band will render music for the occasion. C. J. Witwer and daughter were in Massillon on business, Tuesday.

THE WEEK AT NEWMAN.

NEWMAN, May 27.—Will A. Harrold, of Elton, the first assessor in the county to make his returns for 1896, visited the Davis family, at Williamson grove, Sunday.

We were pleased to notice in the list of teachers who received certificates at the last county examination that Jos. C. Bell, of this place, was granted a two year certificate. Mr. and Mrs. John Sadler spent Sunday with friends in North Lawrence. Quite a number of our people attended the burial of David Clark, in Massillon, last Sunday. "Newt" Phillips, the genial marshal of Hubbard, but formerly a resident in this vicinity, called on his old friends Saturday. From information received from Congressman Tayler, the Phillips "soft snap" bill would be reported to the House last Saturday, and it was his intention to support it. A party of our young friends drove over to the pleasant Smith home, in Jackson township, where Miss Lizzie Ralston is teaching school, and enjoyed themselves to their heart's content.

JUSTUS ITEMS.

JUSTUS, May 28.—The festival held here Saturday evening was largely attended. The Goat Hill band, which was in attendance, furnished fine music and everybody had a good time.

John Miller and family, of Beach City, visited Frank Shisler and J. B. McFarren Sunday.

Wm. Aker started for Wyandot county, Saturday, to see his friends.

Joe Morgan was drilling for coal on the George McFarren farm last week.

The results were not very good in two holes and the third is not yet finished.

REPUBLICANS IN TROUBLE.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 27.—By Associated Press—Two factions of the Republican state central committee are holding separate meetings here today. The candidate for governor, Mount, is here also, with many leading Republicans, trying to heal the difficulty before the meeting of the full committee this afternoon. It is said that Mount is inclined to favor Gowdy.

THE TWELFTH SYNOD.

DAYTON, May 27.—By Associated Press—The twelfth synod of the Reformed church of America is holding a week's session here. It convenes every three years. It is thought to Dr. J. A. Peters, of Heidelberg College, Tiffin, O., will be chosen president tonight, and the Rev. J. H. Bamberger, state clerk.

FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 27.—By Associated Press—The general federation of women's clubs met today. Seven hundred delegates were here. Mrs. Henrotin, of Chicago, the president, delivered an address.

THE BIGGEST FOOL AT LARGO.

Is the individual who persistently neglects his health, and the means of preserving and restoring it. Many persons

who are not constitutional idiots do this. They are genuine objects of compassion as well as censure. A failure of appetite, loss of sleep and flesh, impaired digestion, an uncertain state of the bowels and symptoms of biliousness are so many

warnings of the approach of disease. To disregard them is abject folly, which offend nature in due time punishes severely, if not fatally. That genial and

thoroughly reliable preventive of bodily mischief in the shape of chronic disease, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will, if resorted to in time, avert those disorders, to the removal of which it is also fully adequate. Among these are chronic in digestion, liver complaint, kidney troubles, constipation, nervousness, rheumatism and malaria.

I want to praise Hood's Sarsaparilla. My health run down, and I had the grippe. After that, my heart and nervous system were badly affected, so that I could not do my own work. Our physician gave me some help, but did not cure. I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Soon I could do all my own housework. I have taken

Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and they have done me much good. I will not be without them. I have taken 13 bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and through the blessing of God, it has cured me. I worked as hard as ever the past summer, and I am thankful to say I am well. Hood's Pills when taken with Hood's Sarsaparilla help very much.

Mrs. M. M. MESSENGER, Freehold, Penn.

This and many other cures prove that

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IN THE CYCLING WORLD

Interest in the Most Popular of Sports Amounts to a Craze.

ODD FEATS OF A BABY EXPERT.

Mrs. Dutton Discards Bloomers and Tells Why—How to Learn Trick Riding—Queer Fancies as to Colors—Extensive Preparations for the National Meet.

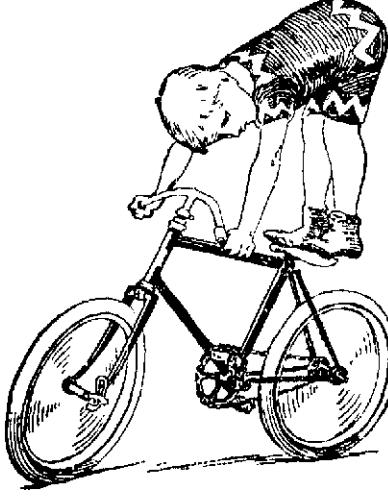
A blind man, if he be within earshot of the gilding whiz of the thousands of wheels that spin along all the highways and many of the byways of the land, realizes that cycling is the sport of sports and that it is always broadening its sphere of usefulness. The reasons for its ever-increasing popularity are manifold, the principal one being that there is no other method of locomotion that is at once so practicable, cheap, speedy and pleasurable. To many the wheel is a necessity; to all it is a continuous delight. This year the enthusiasm of the public in regard to cycling is really astounding. Thousands of people are buying bicycles on the installment plan.

The father will cut down his expenses, the wife will curtail in the conduct of the household and the children will sacrifice anything to get a wheel. And the wheel is bought—thousands and thousands are bought daily, and they roll and roll, and good health and strength and happiness go with them.

One of the oddest developments of this age of wheeling is the hereditary bicyclist. The children of parents who are devoted to the wheel are found to possess natural aptitudes in the way of wheeling.

A case in point is that of little Grover Serviss of Chicago. His parents are expert bicyclists, and Grover, though only 4½ years old, is a steady and swift performer on the little wheel that was built for his especial use, and goes through the tricks of older wheelmen without an error.

It is said the little cyclist is not afraid to attempt any feature of fancy trick riding that he sees. His remarkable power of mimicry is not dimmed by fear. It required but one view of a trick rider's work to start him riding his wheel backward, to stand upon his head, ride the hind



GROVER SERVISS.
[He is 4½ years old and weighs 32 pounds.]

wheel, the front one being held from the ground, etc. He is a nine days' wonder, not only in his immediate neighborhood, but all over his native state.

In this connection it may be said that trick and fancy riding is much in vogue this season, and amateurs of both sexes are busily practicing it. In order to acquire proficiency in this branch of cycling it is essential that the cyclist should know his wheel and the limit of possibilities obtainable in connection with the handling of it. A steady nerve, a quick eye and perfect confidence will do the rest.

Mrs. Maude E. Dutton, the well known lady cyclist of Ohio, after careful study of the question of costume has discarded bloomers and decided that divided skirts are more becoming and better in every way for wheelwomen. She says that they not only look better, but are more comfortable to the wearer than the rational costume.

The tastes of cyclists as to the colors of their wheels are as varied as are the styles of their costumes. On a crowded boulevard, or along a country road, there are to be seen all the colors that a prism could furnish and ten times as many shades of tinting. There are yellow cycles, red ones, black ones, green, lilac, canary and some that seem to be a mixture of all.

The coming national meet at Louisville is one of the season's big events that is attracting a great deal of attention. Although the meeting does not take place until August, the wheelmen of Louisville are already busy with preparatory work for a tournament of gigantic proportions. The committee on arrangements is sounding the manufacturers with reference to holding a grand pageant on one day of the meet, and though nothing has been definitely settled there is every indication that not only is this feature assured, but that several others of equal importance will find a place in the programme.

SPORTING M SCULLANY.

Ethel and Lottie Rinker of St. Louis are two young ladies who handle a shotgun well.

Among the New York polo cracks John E. Cowdin is said to have some clinking green ponies.

At this early season all polo ponies, like 3-year-olds at the race tracks, get the benefit of the doubt and are hailed as coming marvels.

It looks very much as if the proposed invasion of the University of California athletes upon eastern preserves had gone to smash.

J. D. Gay, the crack shot of Pine Grove, Ky., recently made a score of 99 out of 100 Blue Rock targets, missing the ninety-seventh bird.

The citizens' committee of Poughkeepsie has commenced preparations for the four-cornered college boat race to be held on the Hudson river on June 22.

Caspar Leon has been winning bouts during the winter in a way that classes him in all probability as next to the best bantamweight in the country.

Scattergood, the cricketer, is the most promising stumper in the country today, and if he sticks at it after leaving college he should attain international honors.

Almost all the western universities will be represented at the field and track games at Manhattan field, New York, on Decatur's day. Edgren will uphold California's honor.

Bob Ensila, the baseball umpire, is quite a crack shot and made the highest individual record in a team match between St. Thomas and Port Stanley Gun clubs of Canada recently.

LUCIEN BONAPARTE.
He Was the Ablest and Most Courageous of the Emperor's Brothers.

The younger brother had, after the first juvenile heats of radicalism, become a moderate republican, holding his convictions resolutely. Having opposed the hereditary consulate for Napoleon, he withdrew, unmindful of any reward he might have claimed for his services of Brumaire, to lead a life of study and cultivate his inborn literary tastes. On the death of his first wife, by whom he had two daughters, he married, in direct opposition to Napoleon's wishes, the beautiful and accomplished Mme. de Jaubert. This was in 1803. He had been importuned to put her away and lend himself to the project of buttressing the empire by himself accepting a crown and contracting a royal marriage. He was by far the ablest and most courageous of the Bonaparte brothers, but his heart was true, his principles were fixed, and he was utterly indifferent to the rise of Napoleonic empire.

It was with reluctance that he came to Mantua. There are two accounts of what happened there—that which has long been accepted of Napoleon offering and Lucien hotly refusing the crown of Portugal, with the hand of Prince Ferdinand for his daughter Charlotte, and that which makes the first offer to have been Etruria. Both accounts agree, however, that the bid was raised to the promise of Italy—all on condition that he should divorce his wife and rule in the interest of his brother's imperial power. Lucien disdained even this bribe, declaring that he would accept the crown, but that he would rule in the interests of his subjects, and that he would in no case consider a divorce. Angry words were spoken. Napoleon crushed in his hand a watch with which he had been toying, hissing out that thus he would crush wills which opposed him. "I defy you to commit a crime," retorted Lucien.

Before parting there was a half reconciliation, and Napoleon requested that at least his brother's eldest daughter might be sent to Paris for use in his scheme of royal alliances. Lucien as sent, and the child, a clever girl of about 14, was sent to live with Mme. Mere. She was thoroughly discontented and wrote bright, sarcastic letters to her stepmother, whom she loved, depicting the avairice of her grandmother and the foibles of her other relatives. These, like all other suspected letters of the time, were intercepted and read in the "cabinet noir." Their contents being made known to Napoleon, he sent the pertulant, witty writer back to her father. Despairing of any support from Lucien or his family, Napoleon formally adopted his stepson Eugene, the viceroy, with a view to consolidating and confirming the Italian feeling of dependence on France—Professor Sloane's "Life of Napoleon" in Century.

AUSTRIA'S BARBERS.

They Must Be Appointed Three Years and Pass Examination.

The Austrians take no chances with their barbers. They must be good, and the Barbers and Wigmakers' union of Vienna sees to it that they are. Provision is also made in their code for women barbers who desire to carry on the business of their husbands in case of the latter's death or illness.

But in order to do this the wife must have been enrolled in the union as an apprentice for three years. Apprentices, by the rules of the union, must appear in Vienna in the presence of judges of the union and show their skill before they are allowed to open shops of their own.

A properly certified barber must have a knowledge of and pass an examination in shaving, hair cutting, hair curling and wigmaking, and during the period before the issuance of a certificate the poor and others who are frugal serve as subjects for experiment.

At the examination the young men have their razors dulled by four strokes in a pine plank, and they must then sharpen them. A subject is assigned to each, who must be tonally perfect, in the opinion of the judges, when the apprentice has released him.

After this a certificate is issued and the apprentice serves two years as a journeyman before he may open a shop as an employer. The average age of apprentices when they begin to learn their trade is 13 years.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

When Economy Economizes.

"Will it pay?" should be the first question asked when looking over the old clothes with a view to making over. Time should be considered first, and if it can be put to a better use then let the garment go and buy a new one. If time will permit, then consider whether the garment will look well enough when completed to be satisfactory. Will it have a shabby, made over look, and, if so, will a quantity of new material remove that objection? Then consider the expense of the new goods, make a few figures if necessary, and, once deciding that it is a paying investment, rip, cleave and make, with a hearty faith in the good results.—Ladies' Home Journal.

A Good Thing.

Johnny (who has been watching a funeral for the first time)—Mamma, why do they all wear black?

Mamma—People always wear black when they have lost any of their family.

Johnny—And do they have to get everything new?

Mamma—Oh, I suppose so.

Johnny—Well, it's a good thing the Smiths' cat is black.—New York Journal.

The Chinese are believed to be the second people to manufacture paper from vegetable fiber. The Chinese annals place the invention at a date probably about 1,500 years before Christ.

A lovely being scarcely formed or moldered, a rose with all its sweetest leaves yet folded.—Byron.

THE LATEST STYLES.

OLIVE HARPER'S GOSSIP AND FASHION GLEANINGS.

New Bodices—Something Showy and Chic. Hat and Parasol to Match—Importance of Accessories—Lace and Ribbon Trimming—Yoke Collars.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, May 18.—Some of the new bodices, not to be confounded with shirt waists or blouses, are very dressy and stylish and altogether novel in both design and finish. Some of the modistes tell you gravely that they are of the first empire, and others again mix their Louis XV and XVI up to an astonish-



NEW BODICES.

ing extent in describing them, but no matter what particular epoch they belong to they are very dainty, and I wish I had one like each. In some cases they are made of the same material as that in the skirt of the costume, and in others they differ entirely, while others differ as to the waist only, the sleeves being like a skirt, or vice versa. One of the most showy and chic basque bodices I have seen was of fine black diagonal cheviet.

The skirt needs no mention beyond the fact that it was entirely plain and gathered in the back. The basque was cut so that it lay in full flutings all around the sides and back. It was open very wide in front and had narrow revers, with no collar except that formed by the roll of the revers. The sleeves were wide gigots not so very full at the top as is usual. There were upturned cuffs at the wrists of rich cheney silk in clouded design in tints of pale lilac, pink and green. These were finished by a narrow plaited frill of silk mull and two fancy turquoise buttons, with bars of silver braid. The basque being open so widely gives space for a blouse vest front of the same superb silk, trimmed down the left side with a frill of mull, and on the front with a row of the turquoise buttons and silver braid. The stock was of turquoise velvet, and in the back was a large bow made of the same kind of silk as that in the vest. It was a beautiful costume altogether, for the parasol and hat matched—that is to say, the parasol was of the same kind of silk, while the hat was trimmed with turquoise tulle and black quills on a black chip foundation.

Another elegant bodice to a slate gray skirt of mohair was of dark green faille braided all over in vermicular design with the narrowest gold braid. The bodice was perfectly plain and came to a point in front under a wrinkled belt of lighter green silk on the same tint.

The back was plaited on to form the basque, and was also braided, but not quite so closely as the work on the wide revers. The sleeves were full leg o' mutton and were made of the mohair. There was a stock made of green ribbon, with a neat bow in front, from which fell a cascade of fine white lace. It is needless to say that no one could wear this bow unless her complexion was faultless—a mixture of peaches and cream. Wee betide the dark complexioned one who dares it.

Much of the beauty and completeness of a costume depends upon the accessories more than we think, and it is the wise woman who provides herself a whole lot of pretty lace nothings. These are so ornamental, and withal so dressy and refined, that they make any sort of a gown look fine, and, like the mantle of charity, they may cover a multitude of sins in the way of frayed buttonholes and wornout fronts to waists, and an old fashioned garment may be made to look in the latest style by the judicious arrangement of lace adjuncts and accessories. They cost so much ready made that most women try to make them for themselves. Lace and ribbon always look dressy when brought together, no matter how it is done. Stocks covered with silk, velvet, mull or lace, with a bow of ribbon in the back or in front, are always dainty and becoming. The neckwear made of the delicate plait-

Many a man slowly failing in health, but stubbornly shutting his eyes to the alarming fact, has been led to take Paine's celery compound from seeing its remarkable health giving effect in the case of his own wife, or some other member of the household.

When a sick and feeble sufferer is seen to gain steadily in health and vigor from taking Paine's celery compound, not much more room for doubt is left to the most stubborn minded person. This

is the past of many a man slowly failing in health, but stubbornly shutting his eyes to the alarming fact, has been led to take Paine's celery compound from seeing its remarkable health giving effect in the case of his own wife, or some other member of the household.

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NYE'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Norwegian Pillage Described as
Allopathic.

TOOK EVERYTHING IN SIGHT.

Olaf Gives Up Fighting, but the Danes
Continue to Make Night Hideous In a
Coarse, Low Manner—Symposium and
After Dinner Speaking Inaugurated.

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CHAPTER VI.

Edgar was succeeded by his son Edward, called "the Martyr," who ascended the throne at the age of 15 years. His stepmother, Elfrida, opposed him and favored her own son, Ethelred. Edward was assassinated in 978, at the instigation of his stepmother, and that's what the martyr with him.

During his reign there was a good deal of ill feeling, and Edward would no doubt have been deposed but for the influence of the church under Dunstan.

Ethelred was but 10 years old when he began reigning. Sadly poor Dunstan crowned him, his own eyes still wet with sorrow over the cruel death of Edward. He foretold that Ethelred would have a stormy reign, with sleet and variable winds, changing to snow.

During the remainder of the great prelate's life he, as it were, stood between the usurper and the people and protected them from the threatening storm.

But in 991, shortly after the death of Dunstan, a great army of Norwegians came over to England for purposes of pillage. To say that it was an allopathic pillage would not be an extravagant statement. They were extremely rude people, like all the nations Europe at that time, Rome being the Boston of the old world, and Copenhagen the Fort Dodge of that period.

The Norwegians ate everything that did not belong to the mineral kingdom and left the green fields of merry England looking like a baseball ground. So wicked and warlike were they that the sad and defeated country was obliged to give the conquering Norske 10,000 pounds of silver.

Dunstan died at the age of 63 and years afterward was canonized, but firearms had not been invented at the time of his death. He led the civilization and progress of England and was a pioneer in cherishing the fine arts.

Olaf, who led the Norwegians against England, afterward became king of Norway, and with the Danes used to ever and anon sack Great Britain—i. e., eat everybody out of house and home and then ask for a sack of silver as the price of peace.

Ethelred was a cowardly king, who liked to wear the implements of war on

was, in fact, king of England, while the royal intellectual polyp, known as Ethelred the Unwholesome, fled to Normandy, in the 1018th year anno Domini.

But in less than six weeks the Danish king died, leaving the scepter with the price mark still upon it, to Canute, his son, and Ethelred was invited back, with an understanding that he should not abuse his privileges as king, and that, although it was a life job during good behavior, the privilege of beheading him from time to time was and is vested in the people, and even today there is not a crowned head on the continent of Europe that does not recognize this great truth—viz., that God alone, speaking through the united voices of the common people, declares the rulings of the supreme court of the universe.

On the old autograph albums of the world is still written in the dark corners of empires "the king can do no wrong." But where education is not repressed, and where that Christianity which is built on love and charity is taught, there can be but one King who does no wrong.

Ethelred was succeeded by Edmund, called "the Ironside." He fought bravely and drove the Danes, under Canute, back to their own shores. But they got restless in Denmark, where there was very little going on, and returned to England in large numbers.

Ethelred died in London 1016 A. D. before Canute reached him. He was called by Dunstan "Ethelred the Unready" and had a faculty for erring more promptly than any previous king.

Having returned cheerily from Ethelred's rather tardy funeral, the people took cath, some of them under Edmund and some under Canute.

Edmund, after five pitched battles, offered to stay bloodshed by personally fighting Canute at any place where they could avoid police interference, but Canute declined, on what grounds it is not stated, though possibly on the Pold grounds.

A compromise was agreed to in 1016 by which Edmund reigned over the region south of the Thames, but very shortly afterward he was murdered at the instigation of Edric, a traitor who was the Judas Iscariot of his time.

Canute, or "Knut," now became the first Danish king of England. Having appointed three subkings and taken charge himself of Wessex, Canute sent the two sons of Edmund to Olaf, requesting him to put them to death, but Olaf, the king of Sweden, had scruples, and instead of doing so sent the boys to Hungary, where they were educated.

Edward afterward married a daughter of the Emperor Henry II.

Canute as king was, after he got the hang of it, a great success, giving to the harassed people more comfort than they had experienced since the death of Alfred, who was thoroughly gifted as a sovereign.

He had to raise heavy taxes in order to square himself with the Danish leaders at first, but finally began to harmonize the warring elements, and prosper-

LILLIAN RUSSELL'S VIEW.
The Popular Prima Donna Writes of Her Recent Vocal Mishap.
(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, May 18.—Never before in my career have I received such a sympathetic and spontaneous outburst of good will from the American public as I did immediately after my unfortunate breakdown in Brooklyn a few days ago, when my voice completely failed me in essaying the final aria in a tuneful number of "La Perichole." Since that unlucky incident I have been deluged with letters of condolence.

For all these testimonials of friendship and esteem I am, of course, profoundly grateful, but I have not lost my voice by any means. I simply overtaxed it—drew too strong a draft on nature, and she rebelled. In a fortnight or less my voice will be just as strong and resonant as ever.

When it is remembered that I sing 40 weeks in the year and seven times a week—six evenings and one matinee—and have been doing so, with rare exceptions, for nearly 12 years, people who know a thing or two about singing will wonder why I never broke down before.

Then, too, when you consider that prima donna in grand opera think that they are greatly imposed upon if required to sing more than twice a week and dreadfully overworked if compelled to essay thefeat thrice, you will agree with me, I think, when I say that, like Mr. O'Reilly of hotel fame, I was "doing quite well" to hold my vocal powers unimpaired so long with the tremendous amount of work I have been through.

Although I never had a vocal mishap before, I came pretty near it a dozen times. In the old Casino days, when I achieved my first lyric triumphs, I often came to the theater so hoarse that I could scarcely speak above a whisper, but the moment I stepped upon the stage my voice would return to me as if by magic. Some members of the company were wont to attribute this miraculous recovery to the ministrations of my sister, who is a Christian Scientist. This may be, but I suspect that will power had something to do with it.

I have never exercised overcaution regarding the preservation of my voice, like many singers of renown.

While never challenging drafts or inviting coughs or colds I have never made a hothouse plant of myself. I believe that one should be hardy, and for that reason have freely partaken of outdoor exercise.

I say this because many people believe that I am a petted child of fortune, whose life is one constant round of



pleasure—adulation at the theater, wine suppers after the performance and grand social festivities at home. On the contrary, my time is as fully occupied with serious matters as that of any business man, and my regimen as regular, if not quite as vigorous, as that of a Yale athlete. It runs something like this: After the theater I usually go directly home, where I partake of a light luncheon and retire. I arise between 9 and 10 in the morning, and after a quick cold bath and a vigorous rub down engage in light calisthenics for a few minutes. Then comes breakfast, which consists usually of one cup of coffee or chocolate, poached eggs and toast or a small chop or steak.

After that I go through the daily newspapers and my mail, which is sometimes voluminous. Then I either take a brisk walk through Central Park or up one of the avenues, where I can inhale plenty of pure ozone, or else take a long ride on my bicycle. I am quite heated when I get back to my home, on West Seventy-seventh street, just off the park, and revel in a quick shower bath. Then I look over the details of my house—for you know I am devoted to my home and love it—and either go to work and study on some new opera or plan an improvement upon my rendition of one I am for the time being engaged in. I study, too, the work and assist in the tutoring of my little daughter, who, the critics are kind enough to say, already shows marked musical ability. After lunch I take another walk or bicycle ride—very seldom a carriage ride—or else go down town to attend to some call of business. Then come dinner and the theater. Quite a busy day, you will say, yet that is what I usually go through, for there is no royal road to dramatic or lyric success any more than there is to learning.

I have written this at some length, not through any vainglorious spirit, but simply to express my gratification at the kindly interest the public has manifested in me at this particular juncture, when it was thought that misfortune had overtaken me, and to have that public know me just as I am. I confess I wish to stand well in the estimation of good people and win their commendation.

Harold succeeded to the English throne, Sweyn to that of Norway and Hardicanute to the throne of Denmark.

The following chapter a few well

chosen remarks will be made regarding Harold and other kings.

BILL NYE.

Killing the Dead Languages.

And now Columbia has let up on Greek too. After this year it will not be required for entrance to the college nor for the degree of bachelor of arts. The dead languages appear to be getting more and more extinct every year.—Boston Herald.

FOWLER ON LINCOLN.

He Idealizes the Great War President.

ONE OF GOD'S OWN PROPHETS.

He Accomplished More than Any Other Person Since the Beginning of the Christian Era—There Comes But One Such Man in a Thousand Years.

The lecture on "Abraham Lincoln," delivered by Bishop Charles H. Fowler, in the First M. E. church, Saturday evening, was heard by a large audience, and one that caught with eagerness the Bishop's every word. It may not be out of place to say that Bishop Fowler, now of Minneapolis, is one of the greatest of the intellectual leaders of Methodism. He made his way by dint of hard work, through school and college, became president of a university, and then editor of the New York Christian Advocate.

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shiftlessness. His father was too poor to root in the soil even when there was no motive for moving. Meal and milk satisfied his hunger, and this shack hut was his palace. This was not city poverty, content to pick up the rejected crumbs scattered to the dogs of the opulent. It was the poverty of the American wilderness. It was clean poverty. It was independent poverty. It was superior to the demands of luxury. It stood erect on the tender bosom of gentle nature, and entailed neither dishonor nor the spirit of cringing.

"His cousin, John Hanks, has given us some simple heart pictures of Lincoln, that must interest the youth of all coming generations. Essays: 'We worked barefooted, grubbed it, plowed mowed and cradled together.' Again he says: 'When Abe and I returned to the house from work, he would go to the cupboard, snatch a piece of corn bread, take down a book, sit down, cock up his legs ash high as his head, and read.' No one can doubt the truthfulness of this picture who has ever seen him thus sitting on his shoulder blades.

"John Hanks has also given us the picture of Abe lying on the floor in front of a fire, reading by its light, or writing or ciphering on the wooden shovel, or on a piece of board. All his school attainments were less than one year. All his books were only half a dozen. But Providence, who would show him what great things he should suffer for him, in some mysterious way, adapted this little library to the great character he was building. Look at the list. The Bible, 'Ezop's Fables,' 'Robins in Crusoe,' 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' a history of the United States, and Weems' 'Life of Washington.' These could hardly be improved. He read and re-read them until they were nearly all in his memory. It is easy to see these wrought into the texture of his great character. It was a little library, but it built mightily in him. Holland says: 'Abraham Lincoln's poverty of books was the wealth of his life.'

"Nature made Lincoln with rugged features and rough appearance. He was not trimmed into the shape of a carpet knight. Tall, six-foot four, lank, long of limb, having full height at 16. He is described, when wading about to get his boat from the dam, as 'having his pants rolled up five feet.' Such a boy with tow pants, fifteen inches too short, tight about the ankles, ragged and bagging at the knee, with hickory shirt, with a coon skin cap on his big head, and nothing on his big feet, would hardly be shot for a dude. But nature compensated for lack of beauty by great strength of body and mind. He could sink an ax farther into wood than any other man. He could lift a barrel of whisky by the chimes and dislodge the bung, though he never drank. This enormous physical force that gave him friends and made him chief in the wilderness enabled him to carry the heaviest load ever packed upon man or camel for four years before the civilized world.

Simple, quiet, unostentatious, he entered into his dominion. No man ever stepped into the gaze and wonder and admiration of mankind by simpler ceremonies. No man went to do as great a work. Therefore, the next few weeks he stands alone. The rock—called the government up in which he seemed to stand—in the midst of a tempestuous sea, turned to shifting, dissolving sand under his feet.

"The Confederate government was organized, and to it fled, like rats from a sinking ship, herds of public men, senators, members of Congress, judges of the supreme court, members of the then existing Cabinet, army officers of every grade, from simple lieutenants to the military favorites of the government, which had fed, clothed, educated, commissioned and honored them; these and clerks in every department of the service, crazed with the delirium of treason, fled from Washington towards Richmond and Montgomery.

"With no one to trust except Gen. Scott, and he too old to mount the saddle, and publicly claimed for the Confederacy, with no army officers of experience to organize a defense, with no forces on hand to organize, with the cotton states in open revolt, with Virginia violently treacherous, Maryland whirling in the maelstrom of secession, the border states threatening treason, with Baltimore blocking the passage of Union troops, with all telegraphic and railroad communication with the North severed, with a rapidly growing rebel army with in cannon shot of the capital, and forbearing to enter and seize it, restrained perhaps by Almighty God. Thus environed, standing alone on that shifting point of sand, with all the great questions, new, imperative, vital, pressing upon his mind, and the destiny of the republic, the last possible experiment of popular government, in his arms, with the horror of a long civil war upon his heart, with a cabinet strangers to him, and feeling then in the beginning personal superiority, with the great governments of the old world so anxious to destroy the republic, that they rushed forward to give the rebellion a standing as a belligerent even before the Confederacy had shed a drop of blood or won a victory, or had a way out to the sea. Thus standing and thus environed, Mr. Lincoln confronted the greatest and most difficult enterprise ever trusted to mortal man."

One minute is the standard time, and One Minute Cough Cure is the standard preparation for every form of cough or cold.

It is the only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.



The Bicycle Girl

Or Man—
will find—
that the—

LIGHTNING HOT DROPS

Is their friend as an external remedy for Pains, Sprains, Cuts, Scratches and Bruises and all like accidental ailments.

CARRY A BOTTLE ALONG.

You'll find a particular use when Gripes, Pains in the Stomach come on—nothing better for Cramps or Cholera Morbus.

One size holds twice as much as the 2c size.

HERB MEDICINE COMPANY,

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

Sold by Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton

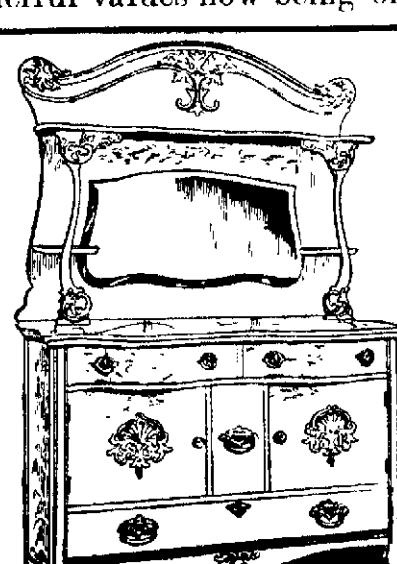
LEISURE HOURS!

Luxuriously spent in intellectual enjoyment, can be made doubly delicious by refined surroundings. The pleasures of the senses are ministered to at the same time, and no one can cater to this natural desire like

BENEDICT! Who can furnish your home with the handsomest and most attractive Furniture!

Our Stock is Filled
with Novelties in
This Line.

Manufacturers over-stocked and in need of the cash, explains the wonderful values now being offered.



\$10 Sideboards---Ten Dollars!

We don't say much about them, because we can only get about half as many as we can sell. However, you might be lucky enough to find one.

CARPETS-- There is no dullness in this department. Business is just as lively as ever.

Gasoline Stoves, Refrigerators, Porch and Lawn Rockers, Chairs and Tetes. THE OLD HICKORY, the latest, and just the style.

Lillian Russell

THE WHITE PALACE.

FARM FIELD & GARDEN

DISEASES OF THE POTATO.

Treatment Recommended For Rot, Early Blight and the Potato Scab.

Bordeaux mixture is the sovereign remedy for potato rot or late blight. If properly made and thoroughly applied at the right time, scarcely a decayed tuber should appear in the field. It is impossible to state when the first applications should be made or how many times the plants should be treated, for the conditions vary so much in different localities. The character of the season and the prevalence of the disease in former years must serve as guides as to the best time to begin spraying. In certain localities the late blight appears with considerable regularity, and in such cases it is well to spray about ten days before the period in which the trouble is generally first noticed. Later applications may be made at intervals of one to three weeks, depending upon the weather. Even in years favorable to blight, three applications should be sufficient to protect the plants almost perfectly. The foliage should be thoroughly covered from above, and if the spray may be conveniently applied from below also, so much the better. A fine and abundant spray will be found most satisfactory.

The successful treatment of the early blight, a distinct disease, is by no means an easy matter. It does not appear until the period of active growth is passed or until the plants have become weakened by some mechanical agency. The early blight, therefore, should be treated by growing vigorous plants and by protecting the foliage against the work of insects and fungi by the use of the bordeaux mixture. The early blight may also be avoided to a certain extent by planting early varieties, as these frequently mature before the blight does much harm, and also by planting late, for in this case the plants will be in active growth during the season when the blight is most prevalent, and it has already been shown that such plants are practically free from the disease. During the fall, when the plants are maturing, there is less danger of attack, according to Professor E. G. Loderer of Cornell (N. Y.) station, the authority for the foregoing.

The remedy for potato scab proposed by Bolley of the North Dakota station is considered almost a specific for this disease. Bolley's latest recommendation is to dissolve 10 ounces of corrosive sublimate in 60 gallons of water, and the general tendency among experimenters is to use stronger solutions than the ones first recommended. The period of immersion also varies from 1½ to 3 hours. The germinating power of potatoes is sometimes impaired if they are treated with the strong solutions for the long periods recommended. It is advisable, therefore, to get as clean seed as possible, but, if the potatoes are scabby, to treat them with solutions whose strength increases with severity of the disease on the tuber, at the same time lengthening the period of immersion.

It is important to have clean land.

Potatoes in Drills.

American Cultivator gives expression to the following:

We never knew potatoes to be grown in drills until after the potato beetle had become numerous, and some of the old varieties showed signs of running out. When the farmer who had always planted in hills found that occasional hills were defective, producing only spindling plants and a small crop of tubers, he took to planting in drills, so that as the planting was 12 to 15 inches apart there might not be so wide spaces if a few sets failed. But this business of selecting and caring for seed is better understood than it used to be. Planting in hills is returning in favor, and the chance it gives for more thorough cultivation by going through the crop both ways saves labor and adds to the crop. There is great advantage in harrowing potatoes before they come up. It is best done when they are covered with a cover, which leaves the potatoes under ridges, which the harrow partially levels. After the potatoes are up the cover can again be used, piling the earth over the new shoots. When this is harrowed down a second time, the field will be nearly free from ridges, and the cultivator can be run across in the rows, cutting the ridges down and making the hills nearly level with the surface.

Public Land in the United States.

According to the American Agriculturalist, there are still nearly 600,000,000 acres of vacant public land in the United States. The bulk of this is in the semiarid region, where much of it can never be brought into cultivation, even if systems of irrigation are greatly extended. In addition to this public land belonging to the federal government, some of the states, notably Texas, possess considerable land of their own. The vacant public land in the various states is about as follows, stated in round millions of acres: Alabama, ½; Arizona, 55; Arkansas, 4; California, 45; Colorado, 40; Florida, 2; Idaho, 46; Kansas, 1; Louisiana, 1; Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 5; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 1; Montana, 72; Nebraska, 11; Nevada, 62; New Mexico, 58; North Dakota, 22; Oklahoma, 7; Oregon, 38; South Dakota, 14; Utah, 41; Washington, 19; Wisconsin, 1; Wyoming, 50.

Farm Implements.

Tests of implements for planting wheat and oats at the Minnesota station show that the more compact the lower seed bed and the more perfect the top dust blanket the better is the moisture saved and the larger the crop. The best depth for planting both oats and barley was about two inches. Seed oats weighing 37 pounds produced 10 bushels more per acre than those weighing 21 pounds per bushel.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rivers Junction she was brought down with pneumonia succeeding la grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in its results." Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. Regular size 50c. and 1\$.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed in the spring, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, indigestion, constipation, dizziness, yield to Electric Bitters. Only 50 cents a bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Buckler's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

It Goes Without Saying.

that when you are suffering from catarrh, you want relief right away. What is the use then of experimenting with blood "cures" upon a disorder resulting from climatic changes? Use a local remedy, for a local disease. Use Ely's Cream Balm, which relieves at once the attacks of catarrh and cures chronic cases. 50c at all druggists. This remedy can be safely used by all without injurious results. It contains no mercury or injurious drug of any kind.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

How to Treat Your Wife.

(From Pacific Health Journal)

First, get a wife; second, be patient. You may have great trials and perplexities in your business, but do not therefore carry to your home a cloudy or contracted brow. Your wife may have trials, which, though of less magnitude, may be hard for her to bear. A kind word, a tender look, will do wonders in chasing from her brow all clouds of gloom. To this we would add always keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house. It is the best and is sure to be needed sooner or later. Your wife will then know that you really care for her and wish to protect her health. For sale by the Saltsman Drug Co.

Democratic National Convention Excursions to Chicago.

Tickets to Chicago will be sold at reduced rates via Pennsylvania Lines July 4, 5 and 6; good returning until July 12th; details may be obtained by applying to Ticket Agent of Pennsylvania Lines.

Mr. D. P. Davis, a prominent liveryman and merchant of Goshen, Va., has this to say on the subject of rheumatism: "I take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, as I know from personal experience that it will do all that is claimed for it. A year ago this spring my brother was laid up in bed with inflammatory rheumatism and suffered intensely. The first application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm eased the pain and the use of one bottle cured him." For sale by The Saltsman Drug Co.

Do Not Do This.

Do not be induced to buy any other if you have made up your mind to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Remember that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures when all others fail. Do not give up in despair because other medicines have failed to help you. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla faithfully and you may reasonably expect to be cured.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients. 25c.

For every quarter in a man's pocket there are a dozen uses; and to use each one in such a way as to derive the greatest benefit is a question everyone must solve for himself. We believe, however, that no better use could be made of one of these quarters than to exchange it for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, a medicine that every family should be provided with. For sale by the Saltsman Drug Co.

Low Rate Excursions South.

On the first and third Tuesday of each month till October about half-rates for round trip will be made to points in the South by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he cannot sell you excursion tickets write to C. P. Atmore, G. P. A., Louisville, Ky., or Jackson Smith, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

Young mothers dread the summer months on account of the great mortality among children caused by bowel trouble. Perfect safety may be assured those who keep on hand DeWitt's Colic & Cholera cure, and administer it promptly. For cramps, bilious colic, dysentery and diarrhoea, it affords instant relief. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Lands!

Write to W. C. Rinneborn, General Passenger Agent Queen & Crescent Route, Cincinnati, for a copy of the new book "Land and a Living." Cheap farms in the South. No sunstrokes. No blizzards. Low railroad rates. Printed matter free.

Hotel Victory, Put-In-Bay, Lake Erie.

The largest and most magnificient summer hotel in the United States will be opened Saturday, June 20th, 1896, at popular prices and under a most liberal and up-to-date management. Put-In-Bay Island with Hotel Victory finished according to original plans, will be the most charming place to spend the summer season on the American continent. For particulars address M. G. Carroll, C. L. & W. G. P. A., Cleveland, O.



"A Bicycle Built for Two."

Battle AX PLUG

Five cents' worth of "BATTLE AX" will serve two chewers just about as long as 5 cents' worth of other brands will serve one man. This is because a 5 cent piece of "BATTLE AX" is almost as large as the 10 cent piece of other high grade brands.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, May 28

WHEAT—No 1 red, 70@71c, No. 2 red, 68c, spring wheat, 70c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 34@43c, No. 2 shelled, 34@43c; mixed ear, 34@43c.

OATS—No 1 white, 25@25c; No. 2 do, 24@24c; extra No. 3 white, 23@24c; light mixed, 22@23c.

HAY—No 1 timothy, \$10.50@16.50; No 2 timothy, \$10.50@14.75; mixed clover, \$14.00@14.25; packing, \$8.50@9.00; No 1 feeding prairie, \$11.00@11.50; wagon hay, \$10.00@21.00 for time the

BUTTER—Eggn. creamery, 18@19c, Ohio, fancy creamery, 15@16c; fancy country, roll, 10@11c; low grade and cooking, 7@8c.

CHEESE—Fancy New York, full cream, large size, 9@10c; New York flats, 10c, new Ohio, 8@9c; new Wisconsin Swiss, 10c, tubs, 11c; Hamburger, 8@9c; Ohio Swiss, in tubes, 11@12c; Swiss, in square blocks, 13@14c.

EGGS—Stretly fresh, Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 10@11c; seconds, 9@10c.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 70@75c per pair, live chickens, small, 35@36c; spring chickens, 50@55c per pair; dressed chickens, 12@13c per pound; live ducks, 50@60c per pair, dressed, 15@16c; live turkeys, 9@10c per pound; dressed, 14@15c; live geese, 60@70c per pair.

TICKETS—Receipts fair Monday: 50c on sale, today's receipts light; market fair, all sold. We quote: Prime, \$4.00@4.40, good, \$4.20@4.30, good butchers', \$4.00@4.15, rough fat, \$3.10@3.15; bulls, stags and cows, \$1.85@3.60; fresh cows and springers, \$1.60@2.00.

HOGS—Receipts liberal on Monday, market ruled slow today, run very light, prices a shade stronger, all sold. We quote: Prime, \$4.00@4.40, good, \$4.20@4.30, good butchers', \$4.00@4.15, rough fat, \$3.10@3.15; bulls, stags and cows, \$1.85@3.60; fresh cows and springers, \$1.60@2.00.

SCHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply fair on Monday, 25c on sale, market fair at last week's closing prices, today's receipts light, market steady, prices the higher on sheep and the higher on yearlings. We quote: Prime, \$3.60@3.70, good, \$3.50@3.60, fair, \$1.60@3.35; common, \$2.50@2.90; choice yearlings, \$4.60@5.00; common to good yearlings, \$3.60@4.40; spring lambs, \$3.00@3.60; fair calves, \$4.50@4.75; heavy and thin calves, \$2.00@2.50.

TOLEDO, May 27.—By Associated Press—Wheat, 66.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

CHICAGO, May 27.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs, dull, \$2.80@3.60; cattle, active, \$3.55@4.15; sheep, weak, lower.

Corn, High-est Low-est

Wheat, 90@91c 50@51c 50@51c

Oats, 36@37c 50@51c 50@51c

Barley, 14@15c 18@19c 18@19c

Corn, 14@15c 18@19c 18@19c

Wheat, 28@29c 32@33c 32@33c

Pork, 7@8c 7@8c 7@8c

July, 6@6.5c 7@7.5c 7@7.5c

Cash Wheat, 98c 98c 98c

Corn, 27@28c 32@33c 32@33c

Oats, 17@18c 20@21c 20@21c

Pork, 0@15c 0@15c 0@15c

Barley, 4@4.5c 5@5.5c 5@5.5c

Wheat, 15@16c 18@19c 18@19c

Barley, 10@11c 12@13c 12@13c

Wheat, 15@16